5625-18

PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

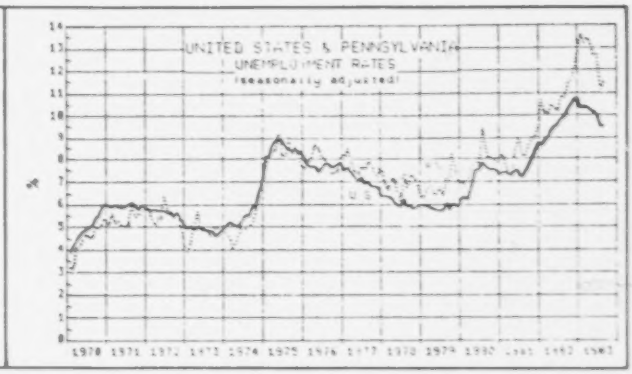
JOB SERVICE

SEPTEMBER 1983 Vol. XXVIII No. 9

(August Data)

TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
All Persons (In Thousands)

Resident Data*	AUG 1983	JULY 1983	AUG 1982
Civilian Labor Force	5645.0	5670.0	5586.0
Employment	5035.0	5054.0	5012.0
Unemployment (Unadjusted)	610.0	617.0	574.0
%Civilian Labor Force	10.8	10.9	10.3
Unemployment (Seas. Adj.)	637.0	617.0	594.0
%Civilian Labor Force	11.5	11.1	10.8


UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(seasonally adjusted)
%
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DROP DURING AUGUST

Employment in Pennsylvania during August was 5,035,000, a slight decrease of 19,000 from July, interrupting a string of four consecutive months when increases occurred. Although the employment figures showed a small drop, there was a reduction in the number of persons unemployed. At 610,000, August unemployment was 7,000 below July. The decrease resulted in a slight drop in the unadjusted unemployment rate which fell from 10.9 percent of the civilian labor force in July to 10.8 percent in August.

The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate exhibited an increase over July, going from 11.1 percent to 11.5 percent. The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August was 9.5 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DROPS BY 16,000, AS COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS STRIKE

Jobs in the nonagricultural sector numbered 4,457,900 in August, down 16,000 from July. This was the third consecutive month a decrease was recorded. Employment in manufacturing increased by 5,600 while nonmanufacturing employment dropped by 21,600.

NONMANUFACTURING. Due to a large number of striking employees and a seasonal decrease in employment in educational institutions, employment in the nonmanufacturing industries dropped for the third consecutive month. Of the total decrease of 21,600 between July and August, 14,800 were communications workers affected by a strike during the survey period. The strike also contributed to the 14,900 decrease in employment recorded by the transportation and public utilities sector. Services and government industries reported decreases in employment of 3,600 and 3,200, respectively, from the previous month. Employment related to educational institutions accounted for most of the decreases.

Jobs in contract construction increased by 2,400 and retail trade employment increased by 800.

MANUFACTURING. Employment in manufacturing industries increased by 5,600 over the month to a level of 1,100,300 in August. Nondurable goods industries gained 3,500 jobs, or 62.5 percent of the net gain. Apparel and other textile products industries showed an employment gain of 2,300. Fabricated metal products also continued to show gains as 1,400 were added to the employment roles. Other industries reporting gains in employment were furniture and fixtures, 900; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, 700; electrical industrial apparatus, 600; lumber and wood products, 500; and motor vehicles and equipment, 500.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNING RISE: HOURLY EARNING RATE DROPS

Average weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing industries rose to $356.61 for the month of August, up $1.91 from the previous month and $25.18 above August 1982. The increase can be directly attributed to longer working hours during the week - 39.6 in August compared with 38.2 in July. Longer average workweeks more than compensated for the drop of 2 cents in average hourly pay, which went to $8.98 for August.

Average weekly earnings for durable goods industries decreased slightly, from $404.19 in July to $403.79 for August. Nondurables average weekly earnings, however, increased during the same time period, up $2.71 to $296.07 in August.

Average weekly hours worked for durable goods was unchanged at 40.5 hours per week in both July and August. Nondurable goods registered an increase of 0.5 hours per week, going from 38.0 to 38.5. Among nondurable goods industries, tobacco products increased 2.1 hours to 39.0; textile mill products, 2.0 hours to 39.3; and furniture and fixtures, 1.8 hours to 40.5.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DROP IN SEVEN MAJOR AREAS: EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING GAINS IN NINE AREAS

During August, seven major labor market areas recorded decreases in unemployment rates over the previous month, five recorded increases, and two remained unchanged. Lancaster's unemployment rate of 5.7 percent was the lowest and Johnstown's rate of 18.2 percent was the highest. Both were less than the previous months figures of 6.1 percent and 19.4 percent, respectively.

The Reading SMSA's unemployment rate fell to 7.6 percent in August, down from 8.9 percent in July. The number of unemployed decreased by 2,100, from 14,600 down to 12,500. Other labor market areas reporting decreases were Lancaster, from 11,500 to 10,800; Johnstown, 21,400 to 19,900; State College, 5,200 to 5,000; York, 18,600 to 18,200; Northeast Pennsylvania, 34,200 to 32,800; and Sharon with a reduction from 9,300 to 8,900. Erie and Harrisburg unemployment numbers and rates remained unchanged from July. Erie reported 17,200 unemployed with a rate of 13.1 percent and Harrisburg 15,100 unemployed and a rate of 6.1 percent.

Labor market areas reporting unemployment rates below both the national and state rates of 9.2 and 10.8, respectively, were Lancaster, 5.7 percent; Harrisburg, 6.1 percent; Reading, 7.6 percent; and Philadelphia, 8.4 percent. State College with 9.6 percent and York with 9.8 percent recorded rates higher than the national rate but below the state figure.

Nine labor market areas reported gains in employment in the manufacturing sector from the previous month. York lead the gains with a net increase of 3,300 jobs. Other areas reporting increases were Northeast Pennsylvania, 1,600; Reading, 1,300; Lancaster, 1,000; Harrisburg, 600; Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, 500; Johnstown, 400; and Williamsport, 300. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Sharon showed employment losses in manufacturing industries. Altoona and Erie reported no change in total manufacturing employment from the previous month.

Five major labor market areas showed gains and eight areas reported losses in nonmanufacturing employment during the month. The five areas reporting gains were Erie, Johnstown and Reading with 200 each; Harrisburg, 300; and State College, 900. Nonmanufacturing in the York area remained unchanged from July.

MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DETAIL

(Employment in Thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA#	ALL EMPLOYES			NET CHANGE		PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGES HOURS AND EARNINGS								
						GROSS WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG. 1983	JUL. 1983	AUG. 1982	JUL. 1983	AUG. 1982	AUG. 1983	JUL. 1983	AUG. 1982	AUG. 1983	JUL. 1983	AUG. 1982	AUG. 1983	JUL. 1983	AUG. 1982
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	4457.0	4473.0	4534.0	-16.0	-77.0									
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1100.3	1094.7	1152.1	5.6	-51.8	$355.61	$353.70	$330.43	39.6	39.3	38.2	$ 8.98	$ 9.00	$ 8.65
TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	623.7	621.6	666.5	2.1	-42.8	403.79	404.19	374.80	40.5	40.5	38.8	9.97	9.98	9.66
Lumber & wood products	20.7	20.2	18.1	0.5	2.6	289.57	294.35	255.75	40.9	41.4	37.5	7.08	7.11	6.82
Furniture & fixtures	18.6	17.7	18.4	0.9	0.2	303.75	285.99	277.25	40.5	38.7	38.4	7.50	7.39	7.22
Stone, clay & glass products	50.5	50.7	52.3	- 0.2	- 1.8	393.42	392.47	362.40	41.5	41.4	40.0	9.48	9.48	9.06
Primary metal industries	123.7	123.9	134.2	- 0.2	-10.5	477.00	472.82	446.75	40.7	39.9	36.8	11.72	11.85	12.14
Fabricated metal products	89.1	87.7	95.8	1.4	- 6.7	390.46	386.11	364.91	40.8	40.6	40.1	9.57	9.51	9.10
Machinery, exc. electrical	102.4	103.6	122.2	- 1.2	-19.8	405.62	395.02	377.23	40.2	39.7	39.5	10.09	9.95	9.55
Electric & electronic equipment	101.5	101.3	106.8	0.2	- 5.3	366.62	375.24	338.91	40.6	41.1	39.0	9.03	9.13	8.69
Transportation equipment	59.5	59.5	59.9	0.0	- 0.4	453.82	457.20	413.32	39.6	40.0	38.7	11.46	11.43	10.69
Instruments & related products	35.4	35.6	37.6	- 0.2	- 2.2	354.88	375.42	336.18	39.3	41.3	39.0	9.03	9.09	8.62
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	22.3	21.4	21.2	0.9	1.1	369.05	370.46	295.30	40.6	41.3	38.4	9.09	8.97	7.69
TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	476.6	473.1	485.6	3.5	- 9.0	296.07	293.36	273.77	38.5	38.0	37.4	7.69	7.72	7.32
Food & kindred products	93.4	93.2	93.6	0.2	- 0.2	344.34	337.59	317.13	39.9	39.3	39.2	8.63	8.59	8.09
Tobacco manufacturers	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1	214.50	201.47	204.61	39.0	36.9	39.5	5.50	5.46	5.18
Textile mill products	38.4	38.2	39.0	0.2	- 0.6	235.01	223.05	213.57	39.3	37.3	37.6	5.98	5.98	5.68
Apparel & other textile products	111.1	108.8	114.0	2.3	- 2.9	187.89	184.37	173.38	34.1	33.1	32.9	5.51	5.57	5.27
Paper & allied products	39.7	39.5	40.1	0.2	- 0.4	374.55	381.05	343.16	43.3	43.9	41.9	8.65	8.68	8.19
Printing & publishing	71.3	71.2	71.7	0.1	- 0.4	354.66	353.72	337.08	38.3	38.7	38.7	9.26	9.14	8.71
Chemicals & allied products	57.4	57.4	59.0	0.0	- 1.6	433.82	416.34	388.90	42.2	41.1	40.3	10.28	10.13	9.65
Petroleum & coal products	15.3	15.9	17.0	- 0.6	- 1.7	541.25	557.80	536.49	43.3	44.2	43.3	12.50	12.62	12.39
Rubber & misc. plastics products	34.1	33.4	34.0	0.7	0.1	323.46	317.99	293.75	41.1	40.1	38.6	7.87	7.93	7.61
Leather & leather products	13.7	13.3	14.9	0.4	- 1.2	199.26	196.70	183.30	38.1	37.9	35.8	5.23	5.19	5.12
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3357.6	3379.2	3382.8	-21.6	-25.2									
Mining	42.8	44.2	43.5	- 1.4	- 0.7									
Contract Construction	167.1	164.7	182.8	2.4	-15.7									
Transportation	132.1	132.2	136.4	- 0.1	- 4.3									
Public Utilities	89.4	104.2	106.0	-14.8	-16.6									
Communications	38.8	53.6	55.4	-14.8	-16.6									
Electric, gas and sanitary service	50.6	50.6	50.6	0.0	0.0									
Wholesale trade	233.9	234.8	241.1	- 0.9	- 7.2									
Retail trade	739.1	738.3	727.1	0.8	12.0									
General merchandise stores	112.4	117.9	113.7	- 5.5	- 1.3									
Finance, insurance & real estate	242.9	243.7	240.8	- 0.8	2.1									
Banking	81.9	81.9	80.9	0.0	1.0									
Insurance	69.8	69.9	70.1	- 0.1	- 0.3									
Services	1055.6	1059.2	1046.8	- 3.6	8.8									
Business services	144.7	143.5	142.8	1.2	1.9									
Health services	367.2	367.9	357.2	- 0.7	10.0									
Hospitals	221.1	221.8	216.8	- 0.7	4.3									
Educational service	105.8	109.0	109.8	- 3.2	- 4.0									
Government	654.7	657.9	658.3	- 3.2	- 3.6									
Federal	135.8	137.0	134.4	- 1.2	1.4									
State & local	518.9	520.9	523.9	- 2.0	- 5.0									
Persons in labor-management disputes	22.6	4.6	2.2	18.0	20.4									

FOOTNOTES:

☆ Resident Data are workers by place of residence. They include wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers and persons involved in labor management disputes.

Establishment Data are estimates of jobs by place of work. Persons involved in labor management disputes are not included.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, beginning with 1981, are benchmarked to first quarter 1982.

Due to budgetary constraints, the Pennsylvania Employment and Earnings will be published in a complete format only four times annually; April, July, October and January. The reduced format of the current issue will be published in all other months. If more complete data are needed during those months, contact (717) 787-3129.

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PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

A STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF
LEVELS, TRENDS AND
TURNOVER RATES

OCTOBER 1983

(September Data)

Vol. XXVIII No. 10

JOB SERVICE

– EXPLANATORY –

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; Federal military personnel are excluded from the estimates of total nonagricultural employment.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday or paid vacation, or who work during any part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who, during the pay period which includes the 12th, are laid off, on leave without pay or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period.

INDUSTRY HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payroll and man-hours for production and related workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in contract construction, and nonsupervisory employees in all other industries in the private sector. When the reported pay period exceeds one week, the payroll and man-hour figures are reduced to a weekly basis.

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Excluded from average earnings are: irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, and payroll taxes paid by employers.

THE "LINK RELATIVE" TECHNIQUE

From a sample of establishments, which reported for both the previous and current months, the ratio of current month employment to that of the previous month is computed. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these "link relatives ".

At the aggregate industry-level, i.e., divisions and groups, employment is the sum of the employment estimates for component industries. Annual average employment is the sum of the monthly estimates divided by 12.

Each year employment estimates are compared with comprehensive counts of employment, which provide annual "benchmarks" for the various industries defined as nonagricultural, and appropriate adjustments are made as indicated. The primary source of benchmark information is the employment data, by industry, compiled quarterly by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES

Labor Turnover rates for manufacturing industries are computed by dividing totals of each turnover item by the total employment in all establishments. These rates are multiplied by 100, rounded to one decimal place, and published as rates of turnover per 100 employees.

This report is prepared by the Research and Statistics Division.
Refer queries, in writing,to:
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HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17121
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PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER 1983
(SEPTEMBER DATA)

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE MONTH-QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT HITS TWO-YEAR HIGH

Unemployment dropped 61,100 during September to a level of 548,900, the lowest since May 1982 when 529,000 were unemployed. This was the third consecutive month a decrease occurred. The unadjusted unemployment rate of 10.0 percent was also the lowest recorded since the May 1982 rate of 9.8 percent. Seasonally adjusted unemployment numbers also dropped, going from 637,000 in August to 576,000 for September and rates from 11.5 percent to 10.4 percent.

Employment in Pennsylvania also showed a decrease during September going from 5,035,000 in August to 4,963,600 a drop of 71,400. The condition of employment and unemployment dropping at the same time occurs when there is an unusually large number of withdrawals from the labor force. An example of this phenomenon is student summer employment. When students leave their summer jobs, they do not enter the ranks of the unemployed, but return to school. Termination of seasonal summer jobs and curtailment of contract construction work accounted for a significant portion of the reduction.

Despite the slight dip in employment for September, the third quarter average monthly employment of 5,017,000 was the highest quarterly average since the third quarter of 1981 when 5,102,000 people were employed. It was also 5.3 percent above this year's average second quarter figure of 4,764,000. July marked the highest number of persons employed - 5,054,000 - since August 1981 when 5,157,000 were employed.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT INCREASES BY 25,700: NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT UP 20,300 AND MANUFACTURING INCREASES BY 5,400

Employment in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs rose to 4,481,700 in September, an increase of 25,700 over August. The nonmanufacturing sector reported 3,834,200 employed, up 20,300 from the previous month. Manufacturing employment increased by 5,400 to a level of 1,108,900. The September employment figure for nonagricultural wage and salary was 16,600 below the June total of 4,498,300. Reflected in the ending third quarter figure are the reductions in work forces of seasonal summer jobs and contract construction.

NONMANUFACTURING. Employment in nonmanufacturing for September increased for the first time in four months. In comparing the ending third quarter employment figure with the June total, there was an increase of 434,100 to 3,400,100 jobs in September. Contributing significantly to the increase was the return of workers in the educational sector, 31,800 in local education, 19,900 in educational services, 4,300 in state education and 7,500 in transportation. Employment also increased in the communication field as 14,300 striking telephone workers returned to work. Department stores employment also improved as 1,600 persons were added to the work force.

Experiencing job losses from August were local government where 35,700 fewer persons were employed, and seasonally influenced businesses, including hotel and other lodging (-4,200), amusement and recreation services (-3,800), contract construction (-3,100), and eating and drinking places (-2,400).

MANUFACTURING. Employment in manufacturing industries increased over the previous month by 5,400 jobs to a level of 1,108,900. Durable goods accounted for 4,500 or 83.3 percent of the increase. Industries reporting gains over August were, transportation equipment 1,500; food and kindred products 1,100; machinery, except electrical, 1,100; preserved fruits and vegetables, 900; electric and electronic equipment, 800; and electronic components and accessories, 800.

Nondurable goods employment for the third quarter was 1,500 above the second quarter. Three major industries reporting quarterly gains were food and kindred products, 2,500; preserved fruits and vegetables, 2,000; and textile mill products, 600. Petroleum and coal products employment dropped by 1,700 over the same time period.

Employment in durable goods for the third quarter increased by 9,200. Primary metal industries exhibited the largest increase in employment moving from 122,000 up to 124,500, an increase of 2,500. Both fabricated metal products and lumber and wood products increased slightly during the quarter, going from 87,100 to 89,300, and 19,700 to 20,900 respectively.

FACTORY WORKERS EARNINGS, HOURS AND WAGES INCREASE DURING THIRD QUARTER

The average workweek, hourly rate and total wages of factory production workers for September increased over the previous month. Average hours worked were 40.0, the hourly rate was $9.03 and the average weekly earnings was $361.20. Corresponding August figures were, 39.5, $8.97 and $354.32. September's figures were also higher than the second quarter ending month of June when the averages were 39.5, $8.90, and $351.55.

Nondurable goods workweek averaged 38.8 hours and an hourly wage rate of $7.70 produced earnings of $298.76. All indices represent an increase over August; 38.5, $7.69 and $296.07.

Durable goods wage and salary rates rose slightly during September going from 40.5 hours, $9.97 and $403.79 total earnings to 41.0, $10.03 and $411.23 respectively.

QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DROP IN ALL MAJOR AREAS - EMPLOYMENT GAINS IN MANUFACTURING

All major labor market areas recorded reductions in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for September and the third quarter. Areas with unemployment rates below the state average of 10.0 percent were Lancaster, 4.6 percent; Harrisburg, 5.2 percent; Reading, 7.1 percent, Philadelphia, 7.9 percent; State College, 8.7 percent; and York, 8.6 percent. Johnstown and Sharon recorded the highest unemployment rates for the major SMSAs with 15.8 percent and 15.0 percent respectively. The third quarter ending state rate was 10.0 percent, representing a twenty percent reduction over the second quarter ending rate of 12.6 percent. A total of 548,900 persons were unemployed at the end of September compared to 704,000 in June.

Employment in manufacturing industries for September increased in eight major SMSAs. Philadelphia increased by 2,700 jobs while Northeast Pennsylvania gained 800. Lancaster and Reading reported gains of 700. Pittsburgh reported a drop in employment of 1,700 from 167,800 in August to 166,100 in September, and employment in Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton decreased by 700, going from 88,600 to 87,900. Seven major SMSAs reported employment increases in the nonmanufacturing industries.

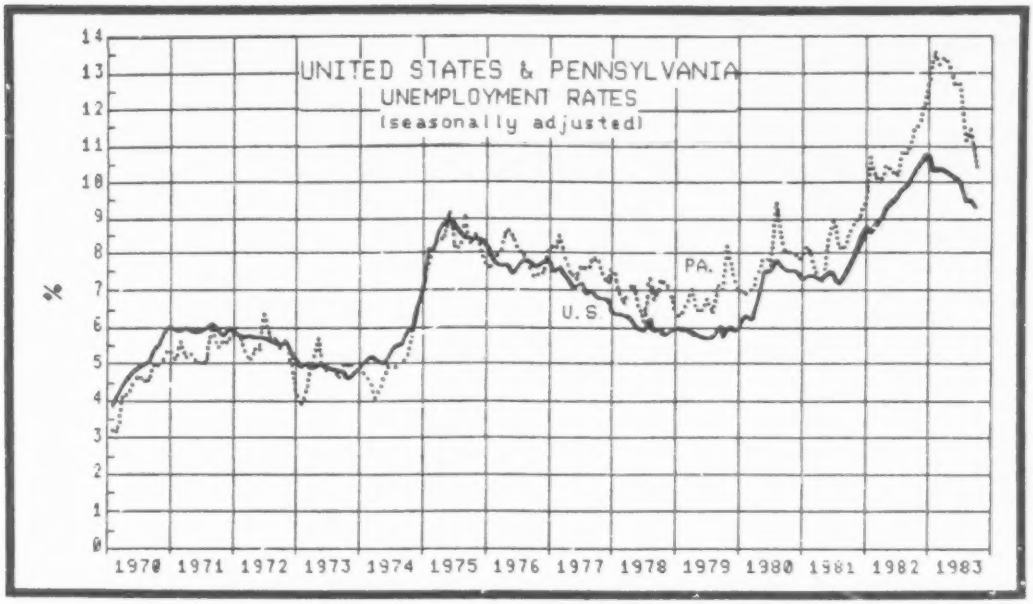

Table I. Resident Employment, Unemployment and Unemployed Rate
(Thousands)

	PENNSYLVANIA					UNITED STATES				
Year	Civilian Labor Force	Em-ployment	Unem-ployment	Rate %	Seasonally Adjusted Rate %	Civilian Labor Force	Em-ployment	Unem-ployment	Rate %	Seasonally Adjusted Rate %
1967	4,637	4,467	170	3.7		77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8	
1968	4,634	4,475	159	3.4		78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6	
1969	4,720	4,566	154	3.3		80,734	77,902	2,832	3.5	
1970	4,830	4,612	218	4.5		82,771	78,678	4,093	4.9	
1971	4,813	4,553	261	5.4		84,382	79,367	5,016	5.9	
1972	4,884	4,620	265	5.4		87,034	82,153	4,882	5.6	
1973	4,999	4,756	242	4.8		89,429	85,064	4,365	4.9	
1974	5,052	4,792	259	5.1		91,949	86,794	5,156	5.6	
1975	5,096	4,672	423	8.3		93,775	85,846	7,929	8.5	
1976	5,127	4,721	407	7.9		96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7	
1977	5,205	4,804	401	7.7		99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1	
1978	5,303	4,936	367	6.9		102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1	
1979	5,358	4,988	370	6.9		104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8	
1980	5,434	5,009	425	7.8		106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1	
1981	5,476	5,018	458	8.4		108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6	
1982	5,482	4,883	599	10.9		110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7	
1983 Jan.	5,407	4,603	804	14.9	13.6	109,779	97,262	12,517	11.4	10.4
Feb.	5,369	4,610	759	14.1	13.2	109,647	97,265	12,382	11.3	10.4
Mar.	5,307	4,571	736	13.9	13.4	109,873	97,994	11,879	10.8	10.3
Apr.	5,327	4,636	691	13.0	13.2	109,875	98,840	11,035	10.0	10.2
May	5,428	4,769	659	12.1	12.6	110,308	99,543	10,765	9.8	10.1
June	5,607	4,886	721	12.9	12.6	113,383	101,813	11,570	10.2	10.0
July	5,670	5,054	617	10.9	11.1	113,980	103,273	10,707	9.4	9.5
Aug.	5,645	5,035	610	10.8	11.5	113,578	103,167	10,411	9.2	9.5
Sep.	5,512	4,964	549	10.0	10.4	112,197	102,366	9,830	8.8	9.3
1982										
1st Qtr.	5,419	4,815	603	11.1	10.3	108,366	98,083	10,284	9.5	8.8
2rd Qtr.	5,424	4,875	549	10.1	10.3	110,099	99,833	10,267	9.3	9.4
3rd Qtr.	5,550	4,960	590	10.6	11.0	111,653	100,839	10,814	9.7	10.0
4th Qtr.	5,532	4,880	652	11.8	12.1	110,700	99,351	11,349	10.3	10.7
1983										
1st Qtr.	5,361	4,595	766	14.3	13.4	109,766	97,507	12,259	11.2	10.3
2nd Qtr.	5,454	4,764	690	12.7	12.8	111,189	100,065	11,123	10.0	10.1
3nd Qtr.	5,609	5,017	592	10.6	11.0	113,252	102,935	10,316	9.1	9.4

On all tables the most recent month's data are preliminary. They are subject to revision.